THE STATE CAPITAL.

Payment of the Ante-War State Debt in Coin.

The Bill Abolishing the Court of Special Sessions Passed in the Assembly.

Introduction of Bills for the Abolition of the Board of Supervisors of New York and the Police Commission.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL QUESTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1870.

In the discussion upon the report presented by Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Musted offered a minority report in the shape of a preamble, declaring, that in obedience to the late deemion of the Supreme Court, the ante-war debt shall be paid in coin. Mr. Jacobs insisted that the majority of the committee designed that the people of New York should order the payment of this debt in coin, of their own free will. and not at the dictation of any court. Mr. Fields took the same view. Mr. Lattlejonn sustained the amendment, Mr. Jacobs said that as the preamble made no difference in the sction of the committee they were willing to accept the amendment. Upon a reconsideration vote, upon which there was a good deal of fun, the preamble

REPEAL OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL. The motion which was adopted last night brought up the bill in the Assembly to-day, at noon, repealing the Court of Special Sessions law, giving to two police justices the right to act as judges of Special Sessions, with an additional salary of \$1,500 a year. There was no further discussion upon it, and the law was repeated by a vote of 95 yeas to only 6 nays. Among the latter were the speaker and Mr. D. Among the latter were the Speaker and Mr. D. Burns. THE FOLICE COMMISSION AND BOARD OF SUPER-

In the Senate the bills aboushing the Police Com-mission and the heard of Supervisors were the most apportant introduced, and they are fatat blows to two or the most important powers in the city of New York. They propose to establish a committee or nye members, to be essented, the first at the election to be held in 18te for the purpose of electing the new Judge of the Court of Appeals, as provided by the new conof the Court of Appeals, as provided by the new con-stration, and miser that at the general election of 1574, and thereafter every five years. The power of the present commission to appoint inspectors, ac, of election is taken away from the new com-mission, and they shall possess note of the rights of the Election Eureau as now exercised by the police magnates. The accord bill is a blow at the Supervisors and abolishes that body, giving to the Mayor, Ahiermen and recover the entire power of land board, and requires a majority vote to enact laws.

supervisors and abolishes that body, giving to the Mayor, Ahiermen and necorder the entire power of that body, and requires a majority vote to enact laws.

The bell was introduced by Mr. Creamer, and would seem to indicate that henry stalta is the most difficult man to so that the democracy of New York nave ever met with.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL QUESTION.

Senator Creamer's action with regard to the appropriation of \$2.00 00 from the city treasury for the support of the ranged schools of New York has made a sirr outside of the senate Chamber. These schools were erroneously called sectarian schools, and as such were treated by the opponents of the bin, but every one was known anything about their character knows that they are not "sectarian," but character insulations. However, it suited the purposes of the radical members of the Senate to represent the inkiter in this light, and at the same time gave a min, to the radical pointal here to thack Mr. Creamer, which it do with so induce obtacks and so little ingenuousness or adherence to the Senator's expressed views that Mr. Creamer foit constrained to make an explanation of his real position upon the question of public education, which he did in a manual and straightforward manner that left his enemics nothing to say. He disdained the contempting insimilation that he advocated the appropriation because it was to go to the support of Cathoric out they were all designed to provide education for a class of poor children, who ether would not, or at all events did not, go to the public schools, partly be cause through to ge there. That was the reason he sustained his appropriation. Senator foresime repoke highly of the public school system and disclaimed all intention taen or at any other time to disregard the great value of that system. All the education he possessed was soutained in the public schools of New York city. The attempt to misrepresent him on that question must have been known to the autour of it to be to add provide education for a class of our and appear of

members in the Assembly to-day presented ast any appropriation for "sectarian" schools,

against any appropriation for "secarian schools, that it is the opponents of the appropriation in both houses who are making a sectarian affair out of one which is after all a mere matter of charity in one sense and of necessity in another; for it is evident that it these poor and olden parentless children cannot one elect to grow up nuisances and dangerous members of secety.

THE RECESS.

It is customary for the legislature to take a recess for ten days, which with include the 22d of February, Washington's Birthaday. This year the Assembly was disposed to carry out the rule, and passed a resolution to adjourn over from this afternoon this the morning of fuesday the list of March. But the Senate wead not concur. They amended the resolution to read the evening of Wednesday, the 23d of February. The house, Binding that the question resolved lists into one of recess or no recess, had to agree with the senate resolution. The advocates of the new Can ter were in avor of a long adjournment in order to give time for further consultation, and In order to give time for further consultation, and the healing up of certain frite difficulties, and banking accommodating conditations—that is, if the Stin necks on both sides can be cent in tout direc

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1870. By Mr. M. Nouros-Designating the day for town

and charter elections.

Ly Mr. M. Nonron-Aboltshing the Board of

other streets in New York.

Ey Mr. M. Nouron—Abolishing the Board of Enpervisors of New York.

By Mr. Christen—Abolishing the Metropolitan Pouce Commission.

Amending the Charter of the Fireproof Ware-Bousing Company, and for the relat of corporations organized under general laws.

BENEFIT OF MARKIED WOLKET.

Mr. PIERCE reported a bit, for the benealt of imarked women, by insuring the lives of their husbands. This contracts system on canada. The bill to abolish the contracting board and contracting system on cambis was triade a special order for Thossley next.

Adjourned thi Wednesday evening next at half-past seven o'clock.

ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1870. ABOLITION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. The but aboutshing the Court of Special Sessions in New York was read and passed.

Wood and Wright-56.

NATS.—Measts. Annaworth, Baldwin, Banker, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, J. Brown, Burns, Campleil, Carey, Cavenagh, Coon, Decker, Dodge, Emnie, Fields. R. Frankaw, Fiyan, Frear, Fuller, Hathaway, Hennessey, Horton, Howe, Friga, Jacobs, Jerred, Jonnson, Jones, Kernan, Krack, Lanahan, Lawrence, Martine, Mooney, M. C. Murphy, O. Murphy, Nelson, Patrick, Panes, Pearsail, Funkett, Kansom, Konan, Seigreg, Shanahan, Sieht, Show, Speaker, Steele, Sweet, Tighe, Young-54.

Mr. JACOB stated that the committee was willing to accept the preamble as it did not affect the resolution before the recession of the preamble was then adopted, as was also the resolution. The vote on adopting the resolution to 20 as follows:—

YEAS.—Measts. Alnaworth, Alvard, Palenter, Sandard, Steele, Sweet, Manayorth, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Manayorth, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Manayorth, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Manayorth, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Palenter, Washington, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Alvard, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Washington, Palenter, Palenter

YEAS. Messie. Ainsworth, Alvord, Baker, Baldwin YEAS.—Messus. Ainsworth. Alvord, Baker, Baldwin, Banker, Baker, etc.i., Bergen, Berry, Biossom, Bradford, S. L. Brown, V. P. Brown, Campbell, Carey, Clark, those, Coon, Culien, J. T. Davis, De Lan. Deming, Dimmies, Dodge, Droll, Fly. Emple, Fielder, Deming, Dimmies, Peraklin, Frank, Delie, Glesson, Hall, Halbaway, Hanes, Franklin, Frank, Peter, Glesson, Hall, Halbaway, Hanes, Hennessey, Howe, Hull, Husled, Hyall, Halbaway, Hanes, Hennessey, Howe, Hull, Husled, Hyall, Lacols, Gerreis, Johnson, Jones, Kierman, Krack, anna Hools, Gerreis, Littlejohn, Lowery, Maddox, Martina, Mechanika, Sanborn, Seikreg, Seward, Shanahan, Seight, Sniper, Snow, Speaker, Pisangan, Green, Hasbrouek, Horton, Irving, Lyon, Mossiy, O, Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Natchman, O'Keeffe, Palmer, Ray and Tiphe-20.

Palmer, Ray and Tighe—20.

THE RECESS.
The resolution adopted yesterday to adjourn to March 1 was amended so as to adjourn to the 23d inst. at half-past seven P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—To charter the House of Evangelists of New York.

By Mr. COOR—For the further protection of employes in New York.

By Mr. ALVORD—Regulating the carriage of freight and fixing the rates on certain salicoads.

By Mr. CULEN—Conferring jurisdiction on New York courts in actions arainst foreign corporations.

By Mr. DROLL—Fo after the map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. CAVANACH.—Extending the time to collect excess fees in the metroposition district. xcise fees in the metropolitan district.

By Mr. CLARK—In relation to widening Coney

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Patrick—The Brooklyn and Jamaica Rail-oad bill. On motion of Mr. Jacobs 15 was recom-

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN-Authorizing towns to take tock in the Rendout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. Mittehell—The 125th street New York Rail-By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Relative to express com

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Relative to express companies, requiring them to deliver packages within twelve hours after their arrival in New York, where twenty-jour nours are now allowed.

By Mr. Firlbs—Amending the charter of the Working Women's Protective Union of New York; also to lacilitate the payment of taxes by railroads. By Mr. Cullen—To establish a court of civil jurisdiction in Morrisania; also providing for election in Strockivn.

A large number of bills chartering charitable and other societies in New York were reported.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

THE SHERIDAN UXORICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Margaret Sheridan-Demeanor of the Prisoner-The Evidence and the Verdict.

A murder in New York is no novelty. Man slaughter is looked upon as a casual matter; saccessful robbery is no mean recommendation to political preferment. But while the large portion of the population—the same which in other countries is properly designated the dangerous class-exult in the feedleness of the judges, the laxity of those charged with the execution of the law and the apathy of public men, the people, properly so called, ook upon those frequent violations of the laws of the State and of society with watenful scruting, Violence is regarded by them as the best remedy for violence, and law and its execution is, in popular estit ation, at a discount. "Marder made easy" is the primer of the New York rough. That "hanging for murder is played out" is the creed of the lawiess; that murder can be rewarded with death is the hope of the well conducted. When, therefore a tragedy startling in its nature, horrible in its de tails, but lacking the foul interest of political interference is brought to light, general alarm is awakened and particular attention is afrected to the

The murder of Margaret Sheridan by her husband was not of the category of New York crimes. It was a tragedy born of New England teaching, bred by Beecher and fostered by the Tribune. It was "mur-Beecher and fostered by the Tribune. It was "murder made easy" from a religious point of view. The
facts in this extraordinary case have been already
haid before the public and but their more remains to
be tool. The evidence given below, which was
taken yesterday before Coroner Fiyan, at the iwentieth precinct station house, turows a little more
light upon the matter than has been furnished, but
no new lacts are given. The story of the tragedy
has already been wen told. The statements to cororders and littles are concrative subcommend in the ners and juries are generally anticipated in the HERALD. THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called at the inquest yesterday was ancesel Powers. His testimony was as ion-

lows:—I am a laborer and live at 517 West Forty-first street; last Wednesday, about eight of close in the evening, I was sixing in the room reading a newspaper; deceased was in her bedroom, and her niece, Jane Weso, was in the front room with me when the prisoner came into the room; her niece went and told her he was there, and deceased came out and asked him it he had come to execute his threats on her; he asked "what threats;" she repned that the last dade he was there he had told her her doom was sealed and pointed a pistol at her; he said, "I don't believe it," and she said, "Ask your fittle gift who is here?" he did so, and she said, "Yes, you did;" they call the gift "Dolly;" she is eleven years old; the prisoner said, "You are not airaid of a pistol," and she said "he's got it," and he hered; I then jumped up and seized him, and he here the second shot over my shoulter; he was about a yard and a half from her when he first the first said, when I think entered her came it all occurred within five minuses after he entered the room; I never saw the prisoner until the nigo of the murder; I held on to him until the point came, and gave the prisoner into castody; I stept in the kitchen, sometimes on the floor, sometimes with the chairen; never combined with the deceased; don't know the gge of the baby; have lived there since last May, and the foor, sometimes with the children; never consistency with the door, sometimes with the children; never consistency with the document; never last May, and paid deceased my dodars a week for my board, never asked who was the father of the bany; understood her husband was in the army; deceased seep in the back room with her neice, has knew deceased in west-accessed county; do not board with her there; was not home when the baby was ourn; did not ask her about the father of the baby; thought h was not home when the baby was ourn; did not ask her about he father of the father of the baby; thought h was not my business; never heard that i was accused of being the father of the felighouts.

Jane webb, of No. 317 West Forty-first Street, testified that she is niece of the deceased and has revel with her since last May; hast Wednesday evening, Mr. Sheridan came in and sat down near the door; Mrs. Sheridan came in and sat down near the door; Mrs. Sheridan came in and sat down near the prisoner; and san "wood evening." (Witness corroborated the testimony of the previous witness as to what occurred previous to the shooting and after he had alrea.) After the first shot doceased commenced beasing herself and exclaimed, putting her had on her had. "The lord bave mercy on may ram shoot," was there when prisoner caned before, and fear dim and start if deceased haded witness if she reduced had a first and the country all three deceased when the analysis of the house and appeared to be very just at the country all three deceased when every last was deceased when the country all three documents were the present of the came to the nouse a break that the country all three deceased when every and the came to the nouse a veca there has to the nouse a veca there has

prisoner was not along the came to the nonse a week tologe the norther. When he came a week before the manual northerner was washing, and he said site was a root for doing that, and drew a pistol

Forty-first street four or five times. A week ago she said Mary had no shoes and he gave her three dollars to buy a pair for her. She has had one child, he knows, since their separation, besides the present baby. They were married sixteen years ago.

This concluded the evidence. The jury were then charged very briefly by the Coroner, after which they recited, and in a short time brought in a verdict that Margaret sheridan met her death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of Thomas Sheridan, her husband, at No. 517 West Forty-first street, on the 16th of February, 1870. The prisoner was then fully committed the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE COURTS.

The Clarke-Pininger Litigation-Decision in Admiralty-Alleged Whiskey Frauds-Priviloges of Railroad Travellers-Interesting Cotton Case.

> UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The Bininger Case.

Before Judge Blatenford, Clarke vs. Bininger.—This terribly muddled case Carke vs. Bininger.—This terriby modeled case has now assumed another phase in regard to some points raised by the assignee in bankrupter.

Judge Blatchford holds that as all the rights of action which Clarke was seeking to enforce were vested in the assignee the assignee should be allowed to prosecute the action in the State court in his own hame, and that an order now be entered that Clarke execute and deliver to the assignee the proper papers to facilitate the substitution of the assignee as suitor in the place of Clarke; that Clarke letrain from prosecuting the action; that the bankrupts be enjoined from interfering with the property,

In Admiralty.

John Hanson vs. The Schooner A.W. Thomps The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the sloop George Seaman to recover from defendant certain damages for a collision between the two vessels on the 35th November, in the year 1866, off the Battery, in consequence of which the sloop was

Sunk. Judge Biatchford in rendering judgment holds that the schooner was in fault, as she could easily have avoided the sloop, and he orders a decree for the libellant, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain and report damages. Alleged Illicit Transportation of Whiskey

Assistant District Attorney Emerson having begun suit against the New Haven Steamboat Company barrels with stamps on, in violation of the provisions of the internal revenue laws, the matter has been settled by the company confessing judgment for 1900.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charges of Smuggling.

Before Commissioner Stields. The United States vs. Thomas Ryan .- The de fendants were charged with removing whiskey on which the tax had not been paid. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

The United States vs. Thomas Jefferson .- in this case the defendant, who was arrested some time ago, was purser of the ship Heivetis. He is charged with smugging a quantity of sike to this port in November last. The goods were seized at the time. November last. The goods were seized at the time, and the accused is now prought up to answer the criminal churge. On the case being called vesterday, Captain Thompson, of the Helvetia, was examined, and gave ine accused a good character. The case was then adjourned till Monday next, when a decision will be rendered.

Alleged Revenue Frauds. Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. H. P. Clarke, -The defendant carrying on business in Dey street, was charged with doing business as a compounder and recuiler with doing business as a compounder and reculier without payment of special tax, and with not making
the entries as such compounder and reculier
required by law, has been discharged on the first
charge, the Commissioner holding that the evidence
did not show that Clarke was a rectifier or compounder within the meaning of the law, it being
simply shown that he had on several occasions
mixed various grades of whisker. The second
charge is a separate one, and will not be disposed of
until the cay set for its hearing.

Adjournment of the Cook Case. Before Commissioner Betts The United States vs. M. R. Cook .- The hearing of

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2 Ejecting a Passenger Without a Ticket from a Hudson River Railroad Train. Before Judge Jones and a jury.

Joseph S. Priest vs. the Hudson River Railroad Comany .- it appears that the Hudson River Railroad Company have a regulation to the effect that no peron shall get on their cars without having a ticket and they have instructed their employes to resist any violation of this rule. The plaintiff undertook to get on one of their trains at Troy, N. Y., and one of the employes of the company attempted to prevent him, but, being a powerful man, Mr. Priest suc-ceeded in retaining his place in the car. He now claims that the company's employe kicked him, knocked him down and bruised him to the extent of so,000, which he seess to recover. The evidence that not, clearly develop such a violent assault as the plainth complained of, but only a necessary exertion on the part of the employe to eject him from the car. The jury, however, found for the plainting in the sum of \$2,000.

COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART L

Interesting Cotton Case. Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Marcus F. Woodruff et al vs. The Camden and Amboy Radroad and Transportation Company.-This was an action for the sum of \$32,000, the value of forty-two bales of cotion, transported to New York by the defendants on account of the plaintiff, and which were destroyed by fire while lying at the pier in this city. The complaint alleges that in July, 1864, at Philadelphia, the defendants agreed sales to carry to the city of New York and there deliver to me plaintiffs list bales of couton, which were placed in the bands of defendants, under an agreement for transportation to New York. The plaintiffs now charges that the contract was not duy carried out, not that forty-two bales of the cotton were never delivered.

delivered.

Are defendant set up that the bill of lading contained a clause protecting them from responsibility for loss caused by fire, unless it resulted from carelessiess or their part of by reason of the negligence of their agents. That the agreement was made with another company and not with them, and that by the terms of their charter, if hable at m, the hability among the Step for every 10 normal weight, and at the same rate for more or less quantly, according to which the loss would not amount to the sum

claimed.

Judge Daly delivered an able and exhaustive charge to the jury, in which he reviewed the voluminous testimony given on the trial and explained the aw in a lucid manner to them, and after quite 2

The Twelve Temptations Difficulty. It appears that the litigations both in the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in regard to the play of "The I welve Temptations" have been settled and discontinued.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hackett.

The trial of Jeremiah Slatterly, charged with staboing John Curran with a small knife on the 21st January, was concluded yesterday. A number of vitnesses was sworn for the defence, showing that the prisoner acted in self-defence. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. SENTENCES.
William W. Summers, who was convicted early in

time and saw them on the floor, the prisoner having the knile in his hand and the complainant bleeding. The jury convicted Zepeds of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Recorder sent him to the State Prison for five years.

Michael Delany pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand harceny. He was charged with stealing thirty dollars' worth of clothing on the 9th inst., the property of John McLaughlin. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Theodore Greenwald was placed on trial, charged with burglary. It seemed that on the 5th of November, 1858, the store of Peter Totan's, 89 Fulton street, was broken into and \$100 worth of billiard balls stolen; that about two weeks ago a man offered eight large ivory balls for sale at Totans' place, which he professed to identify as a portion of the stolen property. Mr. Spencer had a dozen witnesses in court to show that Mr. Greenwald owned the balls. Mr. Tweed abandoned the prosecution and the jary promptly acquitted the accused.

Thomas Lyons was charged with breaking into the distinery of Albert Blum in East Twonty-fifth street, on the 2d inst., and stealing ten empty hogabeaus. It was shown that the accused was a carman and had been employed to cart them away.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Seizure. Before Judge Benedict. rought into this port in the steamer Cleopatra from Havana under the name of molasses were seized by the United States Marshal under an attachment issued by this court. The allegation is that the en-tering of the property under the name of moiasses was in violation of the act of June 30, 1854, and a libel had been filed by the District Attorney for its

Bankruptcy Petition. Robert Tucker, of Brooklyn, filed a petition yester day, his principal creditors being a number of New York merchanis.

> SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM Decisions.

Calvin Burr vs. Adam Zimmerman. granted, with \$10 costs.

Eden M. O'Grady vs. Lawrence O'Grady.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs to abide the event.

Stavin vs. Greene. - Delautt opened. COURT OF SESSIONS.

Righteous Sentence-A Burglar Sent to the State Prison for Ten Years. Before Judge Troy and Justices Voorhees and

Thomas Johnson, a hard looking character, about thirty years of age, was placed on trial yesterday morning for burglary in the first degree, in having, on the 29th of December last, entered the residence of Mr. Charles S. Bunce, at 342 Dean street. The prisoner was also indicted for committing three other burglaries in the same vicinity. The evidence yesterday showed that Johnson had effected an entrance to Mr. Bunce's house through a

rear basement window and ransacked the kitchen, stealing therefrom about fifty dollars 'worth of property. Mr. Bunce and family were asleep in the house at the time, but did not hear the scoundrel at the base of the following the scoundry at the following the scoundry at the following the scoundry at the following the foll work. Johnson was arrested early on the following morning, in Fiatbush avenue, by officer sheridan, of the Fifueth predict, who found the proceeds of other burglaries in his possession and subsequently recovered the property stolen from Mr. Bunce's

house.
The prisoner offered no detence, and the jury convicted num without leaving their seats. Judge Troy thereupon sentenced num to the State Prison for ten years.

thereupon sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years.

SENTENCE OF A PEMALE RECEIVER.

Ann Clements, of No. 51 Taiman street, who was convicted of having received property stolen by her two little daughters from McEnninney & Stewart's store, on Fution street, was arrangued for sentence yesterday. In passing sentence, Judge froy strongly animaeverted upon the conduct of the woman in teaching her children to become theves, as she evidently had, and characterized her as an unnatural mother under the circumstances. His Honor sentenced her to the Fenitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days. A noile prosequing sentenced in the case or the woman's husband, who was also indicted on a similar charge. The daughters are now in the House of Refuge.

CHRISTIAN MUSCLE.

"Return With Your Shield or On It"-"Wrest ling with the Spirit" and Fighting with the Sexton-Disgraceful Proceedings at the Fulton Street Prayer Meetings.

There is a shield on the ancient church on the corner of Fulton and William streets, an-nouncing daily prayer meetings, beginning just as crosses the meridian. Those who, during hours of husiness, desire to testify their devotionnot perhaps as business Christians, though it has often been said that men whose credit is but indifferent consider this resort as a precious bit of capital-gather at the venerable pile, and, if possible, banish what is secular from their minds and bathe

gs-some believing in them and others not and every one has seen the shield referred to which bears the announcement of daily prayer meetings. Now, this shield has a peculiar significance, which as one of the maxims of the heroic Spartau mothers, "Return with your shield or on it," thus telling their bold warrior sons to conquer or die. The sexton of the Fulton street prayer meetings, doubtiess remembering this eirioom of history, determined at least to make the shield in question call back the bardy

The sinners were gathered yesterday in the pure

The sinners were gathered yesterday in the pure atmosphere of the church, and prayers were ascending in accents which bore the crisp intonations of mid-day merchandise.

Each told the story of his omissions and commissions as far as it was considered politic so to do, den with souls pouring out implorations in horizontal fluency would frequently have perpendicular interferences of thought, as "cut meat", dult?" "500 linds, of extra C at 13%c.;" "20,000 basicles for Antwerp;" "1,500 do, mait." These slugular and mongruous mental aberrations continued during the servicus. In their midst a stranger entered. The sailed proclaimed, "seats free. Strangers invited." so there was nothing irregular in his conduct. He listened to the politions being presented by his brethren.

ren. Here was a lult. The stranger descended—but Here was a luil. The stranger descended—but only to his knees. He began to pray. He grew interested, warm, fervid, excited. Words of deeply rengious eloquence flew from his lips. He was earnest, powerfully earnest. A prayer such as the Fulton street prayer meeting had never heard before shook the culific. In a voice that trembted with emotion he sought the throne of heavenly grace. The scene was intensely solemn. It was no mockery—no manufactured zeal. Hypocrisy and love for gold had no value with him in the deep lervor of the hour. Simple, straightforward and outspoken, his prayer went on.

Here interposes a cold formula. There is a rule that prayers shall not exceed five minutes. The petitioner knew not that salvation—that addresses to his maker are the work of five minutes, and that and he spirit. He still prayed in a fervor of

his Maker are the work of five minutes, and that all, the had the spirit. He still prayed in a fervor of grand excitement that made all admire. The conductor, Mr. Lamphler, grew impatient. He instended with discomiture. At last patience became exhausted. The conductor proceeded to read the following hymnia.

From every stormy wind that blows, From every swelling tide of wees, There is a caim, a sure ruterat— 'The found beneath the mercy seat.

The stranger gave no heed to the monotonous voice of the reader. He burned in the fires of his stranger materials. He burned in the fires of his strange infatuation. His prayer ship presided over the confusion. The meeting sung the hymn. At last Mr. Lamphier told him to quit. He did not obey the manuate but still prayed, and so fervently as to appear almost abstracted. The sexton, or an attendant who appeared to fill that capacity, was ordered to put him out, as the spartan mothers told their sons to "return with your shield or on it." The shield bore the sexton's name—the shield on the outside of the church. The sexton thought in might put the stranger in the same atmosphere with the shield. The sexton, therefore, assailed the stranger. There was a stranger. The mean restred. There was a fight; the sexton prevailed. The stranger was ejected from the church, falling heavily on the stone steps and bruising his head terribly. Was the prayer rejected at the throne of God? Margled and mattreated after the assault the man was conquered. The meeting became chaos and expired. "Return with your shield or on it." The sexion returned with his shield.

AN OLD QUARANTINE RING. The bil abolishment the Court of Special sensitions. He was read and passed, and seed to disting the Special sensitions. He was read and passed, and seed to disting the Special sensitions. He was a read and passed, and the special sensitions are specially specially as the special sensitions. The stranger gave no heed to the monotonical special set of the special sensitions and powers are in special set of the special sensitions and the special sensitions are specially spe

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The London Season-Sale of the Duke of Hamilton's Effects-The Earl of Jersey-The Divorce Case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt-Another Romance in High Life-How a Countess Will Have to Change Places.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1870. A week hence, or even less, we shall have fairly commenced what may bettermed the first, or workng portion of the London season. Until Easter is over and people have returned to town after their short run to the country at that period the "London season," as regards pleasure -if daily large dinner parties, nightly balls, parties and operas can be called "pleasures," when people have so much of them that they long for the end of the season—can hardly be said to have commenced. But enough of the day is the evil thereof. We shall now, that is on the 8th of this month, commence the Parliamentary season, and real carnest work in Parliament will be the order of the day.

I need hardly say that although those who are merely pleasure seekers have not yet come to town, those who have arrived form a pretty numerous body. To begin with, every member of the House of Peers, and also of the House of Commons-more particularly the latter-either have or are about to come to London. On the ministerial side the Earl of Granville, for the liberal peers, and Mr. Gladstone, for his followers in the House of Commons, have ssued their mandates, requesting-which mean ordering-every one to be in his place by the 8th of this month. It is the same with the conservatives. Their chiefs -Lord Cairns in the Lords and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons-have sounded the trumpets in town, and the call has been, as usual, pretty well responded to. In a word London is certainly full, lithough not so full as it will be some weeks hence. Still the working men, with few exceptions, are in their places, and I never recollect a seemingly more decided prospect of real work being got through than will be the case during this session.

Let us, then, take it as an accomplished fact that he London season has commenced, and with it we begin to witness many of those extraordinary things which are only to be seen in England, and which seem peculiar to the state of society in this country. For firstance, you have no doubt neard on your side of the Atlantic of the young Duke of Hamilton, This nobleman, seven or eight years ago, when he came of age, inherited a princely fortune and almost royal name (as he is a lineal descendent of the kings of Scotland), several magnificent estates and everything that ought to make life happy. His income from landed property was better than £200,000 stering. During his minority the accumulations of ready money amounted to nearly half a million sterling. He had had every advantage of education. both abroad and at home, and ought to have been a man of influence in the country and to have taken a good position among the governing classes. His mother was of the royal ducal family of Baden, a beautiful woman, first cousin of the French Emperor, and as good as she was good looking and high born. His father, the late Duke, was one of those men who carry on their person the marks of evident good breeding and a quitavated mind. The sisters of the present Duke took after their parents. Two of them are nums (their mother being a Roman Catholic the girls were brought up in that faith) and one is married to the Frince of Monaco. But the two sons, viz., the present Duke and ins brother, Lord Church Hamilton, seem to have been quite different. The cider in particular, from his very outset in life, seems to nave date pleasure in no society but that of low "horsey," broken down turf men, or of the most ordinary among the "unioriturates" of the other sex. In a year after he came of age he had ran through all his ready money, and had, besides, reared a crop of debis amounting to about £100,000. From the very first he seems to have been the mark for every swindler in England to make money of. He avoided the company of his equals. When he was passing through Paris some years ago the Emperor sent an ordeer of his household to ask the Duke to dine at the Tumerics. His drace returned a curt verbal answer to his imperial relative, that he could not accept the invitation, "for he had neither cothes nor manners in which to appear at the Emperor's table." That same evening he appeared in a private box at the opera dressed in a short double breasted shooting jacket and in company with two or tarce of the turites (broken down betting men, who hung on to him for which they could get), and afterwards presided at a supper of which the less that is said the better concerning the "iadies," who composed one-hair of the twenty-four who sat down to table.

Now in England a man, and particularly a Welshman, may sin as much and as often as in any other country in the world, peraaps more than in most. But he must not do so in a way that violates certain conventional relies of what's called "society." For a time the Duke of Hamiton was laughed at and l first cousin of the French Emperor, and as good as

usted with him, and determined to read him a res-on. His name was put up for the Jockey Club, to

termined to leave England and reside exclusively abroad.

REMINISCENCES.

When he left London his plans were unsettled, and he, as a matter of coarse, left beind him a number of odds and ends—plate, saddiery, farmiture, clothes, and things of which he could make no use and could not carry away. These were soid by auction last Thirstany, and i happened to be present at the said. The prices which these things realized you would hardly believe; certainly two and three hundred per cent over and above their real value, even when new. The purchasers were manny all men of the middle class, who seemed as anxious to have a memorial of the departed Duke, as any Cathonic would be to possess a reling whips, cigar cases, greatcoaus, short Jackets, conness of mix kines and sorts, groves, books and everything it is possible to imagine a young man who does not care what he spenus or what he owes, to possess. But the number of those articles was multiplied certainly two fold over those 1 or any other living being ever saw in the possission of even the most extravarant of spendithritis. Pictures

to possess. But the number of those articles was mainipled certainty two fold over those 1 or any other living being ever saw in the possession of even the most extravarant of spendiffics. Pictures, there were, too—pictures, I need hardly say, which were not suited to be after peeces of any church, unless it might be lattle private chaple of some new Mormon sect. But to see the pleasure and delight of the "shoos"—for a man who thus worships unworthy noohity is a shoot—when any lot was knocked down to them was worth going ten miles for. I saw one sithe "cad"—he looked like the articled clerk of an autorney—who bid five pounds sterning for a short meerschaum pipe, very much used, which he could have bought not twenty yards on for thirty saillings. But this pipe had been smoked by and carried in the pocket of a real dake, and so the poor little animal was delighted with his purchase.

Away, her a delian on the Land.

This was the last scene, I imagine, of the Duke of Hamilton's life in England. He has elected to reside in France, and will in the stutere draw his rents from Scotiand and England, by spend them on the Continent.

Following in his looksteps, as I hear, is another young nobleman, the Earl of Jersey, who, although only twenty-five years of age, has very nearly muthrough a fortune of 1.00 costs seeining a year, and is deeply in debt. This youth was even more pineocicus than his leidox peer, the brace of hamilton; for when at school, before he was fixteen years of age, he owned race horses, and had norrowed something like £3,000 from the Jews. He is stall on the turr, and sain holds out in London; but I fancy his race must be leaded to the continents who, mobile as to orth, are soon made bankrupt by the highest of the law courts (hus laying down the rule that a peer may be made bankrupt as to mean; and obliges to reside out of the land for which they help to make the laws. The adjuncation of the Duke of Newcastle to be a bankrupt by the highest of the law courts (hus laying down the rule that a peer may b

House of Lords.

This day week the famous divorce case of Moreaunt va. Mordaunt will commence. The plantiff is a baronet, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who speks a divorce from his wife on the plea of adultery. The outside of the story is that when Lady Aprodumit was confined of her first chall and comessed to the wife of a clergyman who was with her that she had broken the seventh Commandment, not only with one but with about sit. with her that she had broken the seventh Com-mandment, not only with one but with about six different individuals. Her friends say that Lady Mordaunt was insune when she made that con-fession; her enemies say she was bot. Whether as a needful precaution, or whether to give a conormy to her defence, I know not, but she has certainly for some months been the munite of a private lunatic asylum. Sr charles, amnough sent for and arged by her Majesty the Quen not to bring about that great scandal, persists in carrying the matter through, even to the bitter end, and the trait is be goon. It will cost, he matter which will carry the day, a not very small furture. To very many Americans

it will be interesting on account of the evidence very much of which will be taken from the manage watters, chambermaids and others of the Laughta Hotel, where so many Americans put up when the come to London.

waiters, chambermaids and others of the Langham Hotel, where so many Americans put up when they come to London.

There is another scandal in high life which will ere long come before the public. At present I shall not mention names, but merely give a short sketch of what I hear confecturing it from the best authority. It seems that a certain peer, a man about sixty years of age, who married more than thirty years ago the daughter of another noble lord, was in point of fact and in the eyes of the law a married man when he contracted this marriage. His first wife has a large family; for, so rumor says, he was Mormonlike in his proclivities, and supported a mistress while he had a legal wife. It now turns out that the mistress is the wife and the wife is the mistress. The humble born girl, who has for twenty years been in obscurity, is in the sight of the law the Countess of — and the Countess of — is no wife at all. What makes matters worse is that by the noble wife he has a large family—some in the Church, the law, the army and the civil service, and daughters, several of them married. When very young—so the tale goes—he had performed a marriage ceremony with the girl, whom he believed to be his mistress, stupply to quiet her conscience. He believed, as she afterwards believed, the ceremony to be null and vold: but the lawyers say otherwise, and it seems that the union was perfectly legal. For two or three years his former mistress has wanted to fight the legal battle—she wished to establish the legitime of her own children, But law in England is not to be had for nothing, and the sinews of war were wanting. Latterly, however, her brother has returned from Austerly, however, her brother has returned from Austerly, and is anxious to see his sister a countess rather than the kept mistress of an earl. He has provided a large sum of money wherewith to fight the battle, and the matter is very shortly to be opened up.

As yet none of the English papers have uttered

opened up.

As yet none of the English papers have uttered a hint respecting the business, although many people know privately the facts of the case. But every one pittes the poor lady who, until now, and who is yet, called the Countess of —.

THE SONS OF TOIL.

Gloomy Reports from Workingmen-Numbers Out of Employment and Europeans Imported to Fill Their Places-Politics and the Works

A meeting of the members comprising the Workngmen's Union of New York, was neid last night at their headquarters, Early Closing Hall, 267 Bowery, the president, Mr. Nelson W. Young, in the chair. Mr. Connelly, on behalf of the committee appointed to look after the bills sent to Albany by the

Workingmen's Union, reported progress. two subsequent to the adjournment of the last of the umbreila and parasol makers of this city, who had refused to accede to the demands of their employers for a reduction of from fifteen to thirty per cent on the rate of wages formerly paid them The girls stated to him distinctly that on no consideration would they consent to work for the establish ments who wished for this reduction, and they called on him, as President of the Workingmen's Union, to take the matter in hand for them and see what could be done. They did not want money, but Union. They also state that, whether employer's would give them regular wages or

Union. They also state that, whether the employer's would give them regular wages or not, they were determined to form a Workingwomen's Union, of the city of New York, properly organized. A few days subsequently he (Mr. Young) attended a meeting of these girls at Military Hall and found five hundred present. At this meeting the girls subscribed three hundred dollars for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and at the next meeting he hoped to be able to report that they had done so.

The planomakers at Steinway & Sons' were reported to be on a strike, as their wages were reduced from \$15 to \$10 a week.

The planterers also reported the extreme dulness of times, as did also the brickingers, masons and other classes of tradesmen. It was stated that fears were entertained that the eight hour system would prove a failure; that numbers of men were waiking the streets without employment, and that men were imported in numbers from Europe to work for longer hours and at lower wages.

The regular order of business was then suspended for the purpose of taking up a series of resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor to the effect that the Workingmen's Union deemed it unwise to continue what was known as the "joint Committee" and do hereby recall such members of this body as have been hith, erto connected therewith; and that the Chair be now instructed to request such representatives from each trade here represented as are willing to enter our such a work will assemble themselves together and in concert with the German representatives from account of the purposes of labor reform, and defermine the issues of such questions as may arise from time to time and become politically of vital importance to the workingmen.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the above on which a discussion programment question as in their which a discussion programment of the purposes of abor reform, and de-

from time to time and become politically of vital importance to the workingmen.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the above, on which a discussion arose, during which the decision of the chair ruling it out of order was appealed from, and

Mr. Young took the floor to explain his position. He said that individually he was in favor of the workingmen forming themselves into a political organization for their own protection. His organization, however, was opposed to this, and he was there to represent the organization's views and not his own. He would wish, therefore, to have the resolutions taken up and disposed of at this meeting in order to throw this political matter out of the organization altogether.

The Chair was finally sustained and the resolu-

The Chair was finally sustained and the ritions adopted.

LITERATURE. Criticisms of New Books. HENRY J. RAYMOND AND THE NEW YORK PRESS FOR THIRTY YEARS. By A. Mayerick. A. S. Hale & Co.: Hartford, Conn.

Several weeks ago it was announced, with a great ourish of trumpets, that the above book would be sold only by subscription. It has, however, appeared on the counters of the booksellers, and even on the shelves of those Nassau street scavengers of literature who deal in second hand books. Conse quently we fancy that this volume is destined to have a short life and a merry one-merry in its effect upon the reader. The principal name which strikes the beholder of this book, as it stands in purple and gold, is the word "Maverick." On purple and gold, is the word "Maverick." On the title page it is more definite. There it is "A Maverick." Is there a the Maverick? Any one who wades through the tortuous volume will find that, although this is ostensibly written to glorify Maverick. The only antograph letter from the lamented Raymond is one that puts a Maverick. From the very birthplace of Raymond—Linzs—there starts up, characteristic of the name, an earthquake, cracking everything around with the three of a Maverick. One-fitth of the book is occupied with a biography of Mr. Raymond. Another litth is given to his speeches and addresses. The other three-fitths are minde up of the opinions, sayings, doings and deductions of a Maverick, or the Maverick. It is said that Goldsmith wrote his "Animated Nature" after modeligening a zoological crain from a bookselier's library. He wrote his "animated Nature" after modeligening a zoological crain from a bookselier's library. He wrote his sail. The friends of Raymond clearly don't like the book to sell. And it did sell. A Maverick has undonotedly written this book to sell—and it is a sell. The friends of Raymond clearly don't like the book; because, before it had hardly become cold from its parturition, they and the complier and fallen to quarrelling in printer i notes and advertisements. A Maverick has evidencily no discrimination; and it is, of course, no part of an assumed biography to goes over the families of the dead, and there if no reason why it should not only a book to sell—and which we will quote, with instrume wall we mean—white we will quote will make the what we mean—white we will quote will make a sell and there if no reason why it should not only a sell and there if the open we will quote will make a sell and there if the open we will quote will not a sell and there if the open we will quote will not a sell and there if the open we will quote will not a sell and there is a sell and undersome a sell of the word of the book we are told undersome a sell of the book we are told undersome a sel the title page it is more definite. There it is "A Maverick." Is there a the Maverick? Any

A GENERAL HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE (New York: T. W. atrong, Catholic Publishing House) is a orief record of noteworthy events occurring in Europe from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the Council of the Vancam. It is intended for advanced classes in schools, and seems to us a work of merit.

THE NATIONAL SPEAKER (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) is a book containing selections "to aid the student in acquiring a shaple, natural, businessike style of speaking." We can recommend it as an ad-mirable compilation, well adapted to the purpose.